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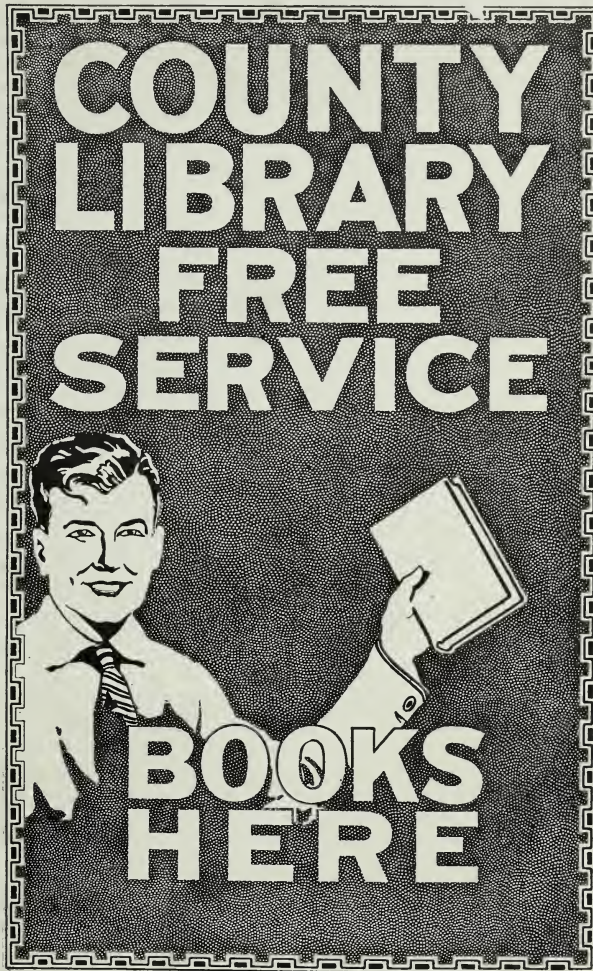
Triangle

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An Emblem of Library Service

This is the design of the new standardized County Library Sign. See description on next page.

An Emblem of Library Service

County, as well as public library workers, have long felt the need for an attractive and economical sign suitable for use at any library branch or station.

On the first page of this issue of the "Triangle" we reproduce in black and white, the sign that we have evolved after careful study of the ideas of librarians in many localities as to wording and design. The black and white reproduction, however, fails to show the real attractiveness and beauty of the five-color sheet metal sign itself, made by what is called the oil process. The sign is strong and durable and absolutely weatherproof. It is 12 x 20 inches in size, and on one edge has a 2-inch flange by which it can be fastened to the outside of a building so that both sides of the sign can be seen by passers by.

The wording emphasizes library service and the fact that it is free. (The sign is also supplied for the use of public libraries, the word "Public" being substituted for that of "County".) The drawing is designed to emphasize the book in use, while the words "Books Here" supplement all and explain themselves.

Have you ever thought how much it would mean if library stations throughout the land were easily recognized as such by a uniform sign which in time would impress itself so indelibly on the mind of the public that the mere sight of it at a distance will immediately remind everyone of library service?

To aid in impressing this sign or "Emblem of Library Service" on the public mind, we are printing on all county library forms and publicity material described in "The Green Book of County Library Methods," small black and white reproductions of the poster, omitting the words "Books Here."

If you have not yet written for your copy of the "Green Book," it will be sent you for the asking, together with samples of county library forms which we have prepared for general use. Even though you may not be a county librarian, you will be surprised to find how many ideas in the "Green Book" are equally applicable to library extension in a town or city.

1 Sign,	\$2.25,	express paid.
5 Signs,	2.00 each,	express paid.
10 Signs,	1.85 each,	express paid.
25 Signs,	1.70 each,	freight paid.
50 Signs,	1.60 each,	freight paid.

"Home Brew" Within the Law

We attribute a recent increase in orders for Pressboard Multibinders to the article by F. K. W. Drury of Brown University, reproduced on the opposite page by permission of the "Library Journal," in which publication it first appeared. Cutting down binding costs in these H.C.L. days is an achievement of which any librarian may be proud.

Turn to pages 36 and 37 of our catalog No. 24 for descriptions and sizes of the various Multibinders which we carry in stock. If you want to experiment with Mr. Drury's "Home Brew" binding, remember that we will gladly send samples without expense or obligation, if requested on the form on the back page of our catalog.

most infamous characters in fact or fiction. And when the readers, in the disgust and satiety produced by a debauch of such literature, go to the reading-room librarian and say "For heaven's sake give me a book about a saint or a hero; I am sick to death of those stupid malefactors," it should be the duty of that librarian to save "No way son (or my daughter, as the case

may be): the proper sphere or virtue is the living world. Go out and do good until you feel wicked again. Then come back to me; and I will discharge all your evil impulses for you without hurting anyone by a batch of thoroly bad books." Moral: do not listen to the people who wish to purify public bookshelves: they are sitters on safety valves.

"Home Brew" Binding to Cut Costs

BOOKBINDING costs from 1916 to 1920 more than doubled, and they have not come down appreciably. Volumes of the 80-cent size rose to \$2.10; the \$1.40 size to \$3.55; the \$1.75 and \$2 size to \$4 and even \$6.

To offset this High Cost of Binding, Mr. Fison devised his inexpensive style of magazine binding, as told in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for 1 May, 1921, p. 401.

At Brown we examined his method and found it good, but felt it to be desirable to have stiffer sides in order to make the volume stand up more "on its own." This led us to try the Gaylord Multibinder. At about the same time Professor Kenerson of our College of Engineering had suggested ways of doing a similar job for his engineering periodicals, and submitted a sample stapled with wire. But we find that sewing with twine is working all right.

From these varied sources we have worked out a binding which seems to satisfy us as well as the departments, and we are now sorting our binding into two classes: regular binding as in the past for the volumes most used; and our own "Brown University Binding" or "Home Brew" for the others.

Our process is as follows: After removing the advertising matter (except for the month in which we bind—February) and collating and arranging title-page and index and any fly leaves if necessary, we put the volume in a letter-press with the back edge projecting about an inch, resting it on a bottom board to keep the projection flat while drilling.

We then mark the holes thru the eyelets in the cover, setting them in from a quarter to half an inch and having the bottom of the volume flush with the cover, and bore holes thru to the board with a one-eighth-inch drill. We next remove from the press and sew the numbers together and tie. All this is the same as in Mr. Fison's plan.

Next we prepare the back, cutting it to size and allowing about a half inch beyond the holes, and we type on it the title and the volume number, etc. For the back we are using

binders' cloth or library buckram. This costs at present fifty cents a yard and makes this item run to between three and eight cents per volume—instead of one or two cents, as would be the case, if Kraft paper were used—but it is neater and more durable.

Then we fit on the back and a pair of Gaylord Multibinders of pressboard of the nearest size, trimming if necessary in a photo-cutter. We lace on with the same cord used in the sewing. We like best the cord supplied by Gaylord with the binders; Nile brand braided lisle thread No. C. The Belfast twine No. 533 recommended by Mr. Fison is good but we find that it cuts itself readily if pulled too hard.

For height sizes of the Multibinders we used the schedule worked out by the Binding Committee of the Massachusetts Library Club, given in their *Bulletin*, v. 11, no. 3, March-June, 1921. The heights which we have found very adaptable are: *9½"; *10"; 11"; *12"; 13"; 14"; and 17"; the starred ones being those most used. The widths we used for these were 6½"; 7"; 8"; 9"; 9½"; 10"; and 12", respectively.

Our costs have been about the same as the schedule given by Mr. Fison, except that there must be added the pair of Multibinders which average twenty cents. This makes a cost of sixty cents a volume. Our initial costs were higher, as a new worker and much experimenting slowed up the work, but for the first two months the cost per volume was only seventy-four cents, and this has now been reduced close to the estimated figure.

Of course if we make a wrong estimate and a volume receives more usage than this binding will stand, there is nothing to prevent it from being bound in the regular way. But we expect to place on the shelves enough volumes of magazines in the B. U. Bindings in the course of the year to save over one thousand dollars on our annual binding bill, and these volumes will be as readily accessible for occasional reference as if they were sewn and bound in the usual way at a cost of two dollars or more a volume.

F. K. W. DRURY.

*Based on a talk before the Conference of Eastern College Librarians, 26 November, 1921.



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A Librarian Visits Our Factory This Is What He Saw

A librarian spent a day in our factory last week. Whether he likes to see the wheels go around or whether he was interested to see his library supplies being manufactured, we don't know,—but here are some of the things he saw:

Machines with almost human intelligence that take great strips of paper and neatly brush a narrow strip of paste along one edge to make date slips and a dozen other things you use. Close by were happy looking girls feeding long spools of gummed cloth into machines that made them into the famous Gaylord Double Stitched Binder.

Setting the machines which cut, rule, punch and stack catalog cards is a matter of great precision. When the machinery starts, great sheets of the finest card stock fly through the cutter and come out in long strips. Again, they pass through the rolls and are cross-cut into their final dimensions, then through the ruling machine, delicately adjusted so that the fine points which rule the lines can not swerve from the correct position; finally to the punching machine, where a quick pressure punches thousands at a time. In a few moments they are banded into packages of a hundred, placed in boxes and are ready to send to you.

But the most remarkable machine in our factory is the automatic self-feeding press which makes all kinds of printed cards. Each card is lifted from the top of the pile by an air suction and it is then dropped into its correct place so that it is pressed up against the type in the printing press. Then a pair of little metal fingers pull it out and deposit it neatly on the pile of finished cards. This machine works at a tremendous speed, and it never makes a mistake. The girl who tends it can sit down and read a book, and if anything goes wrong, the machine rings a bell.

Ordering a copy of Tennyson's poems, a customer wrote to an English book-seller, "Please do not send me one bound in calf, as I am a vegetarian."—Boston Transcript.

The girl walked briskly into the store and dropped her bag on the counter "Give me a chicken," she said.

"Do you want a pullet?" the storekeeper asked.

"No," the girl replied, "I wanta carry it."—E. & M. Radiator.

Our History Scrap Book

The same day that **Gaylord Brothers** started to manufacture supplies for libraries, 363 librarians (a then record attendance) gathered in Cleveland, at the call of President J. C. Dana, to attend the A. L. A. conference of 1896. As the A. L. A. has grown and progressed since then, so has Gaylord Brothers endeavored to keep pace with library progress and development.